Declensions

1st, 2nd, 3rd

	1st - Feminine (a)		2nd - Masculine (us/um)		3rd - (um)	
Nom	a	ae	us/r (um)	Ī (a)	— (---)	ēs (a)
Gen	ae	ārum	ī	ōrum	is	um
Dat	ae	īs	ō	īs	ī	ibus
Acc	am	ās	um (um)	ōs (a)	em (---)	ēs (a)
Abl	ā	īs	ō	īs	e	ibus
Voc	a	ae	e/r	ī	N/A	N/A

3rd i-stem Nouns

	Cons. - stem	Parisyllabics	Base in 2 consonants	N. in -e, -al, -ar	Irregular
	rēx, rēgis, m., *king*	**cīvis, -is, m., *citizen***	**urbs, -is**, f., *city*	**mare, -is**, n., *sea*	**vīs, vīs**, f., *force*; pl. *strength*
Nom	rēx	cīvis	úrbs	máre	vīs
Gen	rēgis	cīvis	úbis	máris	(vīs)
Dat	rēgi	cīvī	úrbī	márī	(vī)
Acc	rēgem	cīvem	úrbem	máre	vim
Abl	rēge	cīve	úrbe	márī	vī
Nom	rēgēs	cīvēs	úrbēs	mária	vīrēs
Gen	rēgum	cīvium	úrbium	márium	vīrium
Dat	rēgibus	cīvibus	úrbibus	máribus	vīribus
Acc	rēgēs	cīvēs	úrbēs	mária	vīrēs
Abl	rēgibus	cīvibus	úrbibus	máribus	vīribus

4th Decl. Endings

	M/F Sing.	M/F Pl	N Sg	N Pl
Nom	us	ūs	ū	ua
Gen	ūs	uum	ūs	uum
Dat	uī	ibus	ū	ibus
Acc	um	ūs	ū	ua
Abl	ū	ibus	ū	ibus

5th Decl. Endings

	Singular	Plural
Nom	ēs	ēs
Gen	eī, ēī	ērum
Dat	eī, ēī	ēbus
Acc	em	ēs
Abl	ē	ēbus

Active Conjugations

Present Active [1st-4th Conj.]

1st - (-āre) 2nd - (ēre) 3rd - (-ere) 3rd - io (-ere) 4th - (-īre)

ō	āmus	eō	ēmus	ō	imus	iō	imus	iō	īmus
ās	ātis	ēs	ētis	is	itis	is	itis	īs	ītis
at	ant	et	ent	it	unt	it	iunt	it	iunt

Present Active - **Imperative**

1st		2nd		3rd		3rd io		4th	
ā	āte	ē	ēte	e	ite	e	ite	ī	īte

Present Active - **Sum and Posse**

*The noun or adjective that comes after these verbs is in the **nominative** case*

Sum - "to be"		Posse - "to be able"	
sum	sumus	possum	possumus
es	estis	potes	potestis
est	sunt	potest	possunt

Future Active - "will"

1st		2nd		3rd		3rd io / 4th	
ābō	ābimus	ēbō	ēbimus	am	ēmus	am	ēmus
ābis	ābītis	ēbis	ēbitis	ēs	ētis	ēs	ētis
ābit	ābunt	ēbit	ēbunt	et	ent	et	ent

Esse & Posse

erō	erimus	poterō	poterimus
eri	eritis	poteris	poteritis
erit	erunt	poterit	poterunt

Imperfect Active - "was, used to"

1st		2nd		3rd		3rd io / 4th	
ābam	ābāmus	ēbam	ēbāmus	ēbam	ēbāmus	iēbam	iēbāmus
ābās	ābātis	ēbās	ēbātis	ēbās	ēbātis	iēbās	iēbātis
ābat	ābant	ēbat	ēbant	ēbat	ēbant	iēbat	iēbant

Esse & Posse

eram	erāmus	poteram	poterāmus
erās	erātis	poterās	poterātis
erat	erant	poterat	poterant

Perfect Active - “I have praised”

Singular	laudāv-ī	-ī
	laudāv-ístī	-istī
	laudāv-it	-it
Plural	laudāv-imus	-imus
	laudāv-ístis	-istis
	laudāv-ērunt	-ērunt, -ēre

Pluperfect Active - “I had praised”

Singular	laudāv-eram	-eram
	laudāv-erās	-erās
	laudāv-erat	-erat
Plural	laudāv-erāmus	-erāmus
	laudāv-erātis	-erātis
	laudāv-erant	-erant

Future Perfect Active - “I will/shall have praised”

Singular	laudāv-erō	-erō
	laudāv-eris	-eris
	laudāv-erit	-erit
Plural	laudāv-érimus	-érimus
	laudāv-éritis	-éritis
	laudāv-erint	-erint

Passive Conjugations

1st & 2nd Conjugation

Is “verb” Was being “verb” Will be “verb”

	Present	Imperfect	Future
1st sg	r	bar	bor

2nd sg	ris	bāris	beris
3rd sg	tur	batur	bitur
1st pl	mur	bāmur	bimur
2nd pl	minī	bāminī	biminī
3rd pl	ntur	bantur	buntur

Perfect Passive

	Perfect – has/have been	Pluperfect – had been	Future Perfect – will be
1st Sg	laudātus sum	laudāta eram	laudātum erō
2nd Sg	laudāta es	laudātum erās	laudātus eris
3rd Sg	laudātum est	laudātus erat	laudāta erit
1st Pl	laudātī sumus	laudātae erāmus	laudāta erimus
2nd Pl	laudātae estis	laudāta erātis	laudātī eritis
3rd Pl	laudāta sunt	laudātī erant	laudātae erunt

3rd & 4th Conjugation

	Present	Imperfect	Future	Present	Imperfect	Future
1st Sg	ag(or)	agē(bar)	aga(r)	audi(or)	audi(ēbar)	audi(ar)
2nd Sg	age(ris)	agē(bāris)	agē(ris)	audī(ris)	audi(ēbaris)	audi(ēris)
3rd Sg	agi(tur)	agē(bātur)	agē(tur)	audī(tur)	audi(ēbatur)	audi(ētur)
1st Pl	agi(mur)	agē(bāmur)	agē(mur)	audī(mur)	audi(ēbamur)	audi(ēmur)
2nd Pl	agi(minī)	agē(bāminī)	agē(minī)	audī(minī)	audi(ēbaminī)	audi(ēminī)
3rd Pl	agu(ntur)	agē(bantur)	age(ntur)	audi(unter)	audi(ēbantur)	audi(entur)

Demonstratives

	ille, *that, those*			hic, *this, these*		
Singular	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
Nom.	ílle	ílla	íllud	hic	haec	hoc
Gen.	illīus	illīus	illīus	húius	húius	húius
Dat.	íllī	íllī	íllī	huic	huic	huic

Acc.	íllum	íllam	íllud	hunc	hanc	hoc
Abl.	íllō	íllā	íllō	hōc	hāc	hōc
Plural	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
Nom.	íllī	íllae	ílla	hī	hae	haec
Gen.	illōrum	illārum	illōrum	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	íllīs	íllīs	íllīs	hīs	hīs	hīs
Acc.	íllōs	íllās	ílla	hōs	hās	haec
Abl.	íllīs	íllīs	íllīs	hīs	hīs	hīs

sōlus, -a, -um, *alone, only* alius, alia, aliud, *another, other*

Singular	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
Nom.	sōlus	sōla	sōlum	ālius	ālia	āliud
Gen.	sōlīus	sōlīus	sōlīus	alterīus	alterīus	alterīus
Dat.	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	āliī	āliī	āliī
Acc.	sōlum	sōlam	sōlum	ālium	åliam	āliud
Abl.	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	āliō	āliā	āliō
Plural	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**	**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
Nom.	sōlī	sōlae	sōla	āliī	āliae	ālia
	etc.			etc.		

Iste, *that (near you)*, that of yours, follows the declension of ille:

Singular	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	íste	ísta	ístud
Gen.	istīus	istīus	istīus
Dat.	ístī	ístī	ístī
Acc.	ístum	ístam	ístud
Abl.	ístō	ístā	ístō
Plural	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ístī	ístae	ísta
Gen.	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
Dat.	istīs	istīs	istīs
Acc.	istōs	istās	ista

Abl.	istīs	istīs	istīs

Īdem, eadem, idem - “same”

Singular	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	idem	eādem	īdem
Gen.	īeusdem	ēiusdem	ēiusdem
Dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	īdem
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Plural	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	īdem (eī)	eaedem	eādem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.	eīsdem or īsdem	eīsdem or īsdem	eīsdem or īsdem
Acc.	eōsdem	eāsdem	eādem
Abl.	eīsdem or īsdem	eīsdem or īsdem	eīsdem or īsdem

Adjectives

U	ūnus, -a, -um (ūnīus, etc), *one*
N	nūllus, -a, -um (nūllīus, etc), *no, none*
U	ūllus, -a, -um, *any*
S	sōlus, -a, -um, *alone, only*
N	neuter, neutra, neutrum, *neither*
A	alius, -a, -ud, *another, other*
U	uter, utra, utrum, *either, which of two)*
T	tōtus, -a, -um, *whole, entire*
A	alter, altera, alterum, *the other (of two)*

3rd Decl. Adjectives

3 Ending (Stem in f) - EX: céler, céleris, célere, *swift, quick, rapid*

Feminine will give you the stem

	M Sing	F Sing	N Sing	M Pl	F Pl	N Pl
Nom	celer	celer(is)	celer(e)	celer(ēs)	celer(ēs)	celer(ia)

Gen	celer(is)	celer(is)	celer(is)	celer(ium)	celer(ium	celer(ium
Dat	celer(ī)	celer(ī)	celer(ī)	celer(ibus)	celer(ibus)	celer(ibus)
Acc	celer(em)	celer(em)	celer(e)	celer(ēs)	celer(ēs)	celer(ia)
Abl	celer(ī)	celer(ī)	celer(ī)	celer(ibus)	celer(ibus)	celer(ibus)

2 Ending – EX: ómnis, ómne, *every, all*

	M/F Sing	N Sing	M/F Pl	N Pl
Nom	omn(is)	omn(e)	omn(ēs)	omn(ia)
Gen	omn(is)	omn(is)	omn(ium)	omn(ium)
Dat	omn(ī)	omn(ī)	omn(ibus)	omn(ibus)
Acc	omn(em)	omn(e)	omn(ēs)	omn(ia)
Abl	omn(ī)	omn(ī)	omn(ibus)	omn(ibus)

1 Ending (Stem from Gen) - EX: pótēns, gen. poténtis, *able, powerful, mighty, strong*

Same form for M, F, N singulars

	M/F Sing	N Sing	M/F Pl	N Pl
Nom	potēn(s)	potēn(s)	potent(ēs)	potent(ia)
Gen	potent(is)	potent(is)	potent(ium)	potent(ium)
Dat	potent(ī)	potent(ī)	potent(ibus)	potent(ibus)
Acc	potent(em)	potēn(s)	potent(ēs)	potent(ia)
Abl	potent(ī)	potent(ī)	potent(ibus)	potent(ibus)

Interrogative Adjectives

Same as relative pronoun

	M Sg	F Sg	N Sg	M Pl	F Pl	N Pl
Nom	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum

Dat	cuī	cuī	cuī	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl	quō	quā	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus

Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

Summary of Forms:

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Latin	urbānus, -a, -um	urbānior, urbānius	urbānissimus, -a, um
English	elegant	more elegant (eleganter?)	most elegant (elegantest?)

Comparative:

	M/F Singular	N Singular	M/F Plural	N Plural
Nominative	ior	ius	iōrēs	iōra
Genitive	iōres	iōres	iōrum	iōrum
Dative	iōrī	iōrī	iōribus	iōribus
Accusative	iōrem	ius	iōrēs	iōra
Ablative	iōre	iōre	iōribus	iōribus

Superlative:

Base of positive + **issimus, issima, issimum**

Irregular Comparison:

Superlatives or *-er* and *-lis* Adjectives

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**

fácilis, -e (*easy*)	facílior, ius (*easier*)	facīl-limus, -a, -um (*easiest*)
diffícilis, -e (*difficult*)	difficīlior, -ius (*more difficult*)	difficīllimus, -a, -us (*most difficult*)
símilis, -e (*like*)	simílior, -ius (*more l.*)	simīllimus, -a, -um (*most l.*)

Adjectives with a masculine in **-er**

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
līber, -bera, -berum (*free*)	lībérior, -ius (*freer*)	lībér-rimus, -a, -um (*freest*)
púlcher, -chra, -chrum (*beautiful*)	púlchior, ius (*more beautiful*)	pulchérrimus, -a, um (*most beautiful*)
ācer, ācris, ācre (*keen*)	ācrior, ācrius (*keener*)	ācérrimus, -a, -um (*keenest*)

Other irregulars

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
bónus, -a, -um (*good*)	mélior, -ius (*better*)	óptimus, -a, -um (*best*)
mágnus, -a, -um (*great*)	máior, -ius (*greater*)	máximus, -a, -um (*greatest*)
málus, -a, -um (*bad*)	péior, -ius (*worse*)	péssimus, -a, -um (*worst*)
múltus, -a, -um (*much*)	——, plūs (*more*)	plūrimus, -a, -um (*most*)
párvus, -a, -um (*small*)	mínor, mínus (*smaller*)	mínimus, -a, -um (*smallest*)
(prae, prō) (*in front of, before*)	príor, -íus (*former*)	prīmus, -a, -um (*first*)
súperus, -a, -um (*that above*)	supérior, -ius (*higher*)	súmmus, -a, -um (*highest, furthest*) suprēmus, -a, -um (*highest, last*)

Declension of plús

	Singular M. & F.	**N.**	**Plural M. & F.**	**N.**
Nom.	——	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
Gen.	——	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
Dat.	——	——	plūribus	plūribus
Acc.	——	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
Abl.	——	plūre	plūribus	plūribus

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

	1st Person – I/we	2nd Person - You
Singular	----------	----------
Nom.	égo (I)	tū (you)
Gen.	méi (of me)	túī (of you)
Dat.	mīhi (to/for me)	tíbi (to/for you)
Acc.	mé (me)	tē (you)
Abl.	mé (by/with/from me)	tē (by/with/from you)
Plural	----------	----------
Nom.	nōs (we)	vōs (you)
Gen.	nóstrum (of us)	véstrum (of you)
Dat.	nōbīs (to/for us)	vōbīs (to/for you)
Acc.	nōs (us)	vōs (you)
Abl.	nōbīs (by/with/from us)	vōbīs (by/with/from you)

3rd Person Pronouns

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	----------	----------	----------
Nom.	is (he/this man)	éa (she/this woman)	id (it, this thing)
Gen.	éius (of him/ his)	éius (of her, her)	éius (of it, its)
Dat.	éi (to/for him)	éī (to/for her)	éī (to/for it)
Acc.	éum (him)	éam (her)	id (it)
Abl.	éo (by/with/from him)	éā (by/with/from her)	éō (by/with/from it)
Plural	----------	----------	----------
Nom.	éi, íī (they, m.)	éae (they, f.)	éa (they, n.)
Gen.	éorum (of them, their)	éārum (of them/ their)	éōrum (of them/their)
Dat.	éīs (to/for them)	éīs (to/for them)	éīs (to/for them)
Acc.	éōs (them)	éās (them)	éa (them)

Abl.	éīs (by/with/from them)	éīs (by/with/from them)	éīs (by/with/from them)

Demonstrative Pronouns

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum *self*

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Gen.	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus
Dat	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Gen.	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Acc.	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Abl.	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

Reflexive Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
Genitive	Suī (of him, her. itself)	Suī (of themselves)
Dative	Sibi (to/for him, her, itself)	Sibi (to/for themselves)
Accusative	Sē (him, her, itself)	Sē (themselves)
Ablative	Sē (by/with/for him, her, itself)	Sē (by/with/for themselves)

Relative Pronoun

Quī, Quae, Quod, *who, which, that*

SINGULAR PLURAL

	M	F	N	M	F	N

Nom	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
Gen	cuīus	cuīus	cuīus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat	cui	cui	cui	quībus	quībus	quībus
Acc	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl	quō	quā	quō	quībus	quībus	quībus

Interrogative Pronoun

(“who?”/“whose?”/“whom?”/“what?”/“which?”)

	SINGULAR		PLURAL		
	M & F	N	M	F	N
Nom	quis	quid	quī	quae	quae
Gen	cuīus	cuīus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat	cui	cui	quībus	quībus	quībus
Acc	quem	quid	quōs	quās	quae
Abl	quō	quō	quībus	quībus	quībus

Participles

Tense	**Active**	**Passive**	**English**
Present	audi**ens**, audi**entis**	—	hear**ing**
Perfect	—	aud**itus, -a, -um**	hear**d**
Future	audit**urus, -a, -um**	—	**intending / about to** hear

Present Participle

	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	ns	ntes	ns	ntia
Gen	ntem	ntes	ns	ntia
Dat	ntis	ntium	ntis	ntium
Acc	nti	ntibus	nti	ntibus
Abl	nti	ntibus	nti	ntibus

Past Participle

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	us	a	um	i	e	a
Gen	um	am	um	os	as	a
Dat	i	e	i	orum	arum	orum
Acc	o	e	o	is	is	is
Abl	o	a	o	is	is	is

Future Participle

Group	Infinitive	Present Participle	English
1	amo, amare, amavi, **amatu**m	amat**urus, -a, -um**	intending to love
2	habeo, habere, habui, **habitu**m	habit**urus, -a, -um**	intending to have
3	duco, ducere, duxi, **ductu**m	duct**urus, -a, -um**	intending to lead
	capio, capere, cepi, **captu**m	capt**urus, -a, -um**	intending to take
4	servio, servire, servivi, **servitu**m	servit**urus, -a, -um**	intending to serve

Handy Hint

1. Present Active Participle: present stem (**ama**-) + **nt** + **3rd decl. endings** = amans, amantis
    a. "X-ing"
2. Perfect Passive Participle: 4th principal part (**amat-**) + **1st/2nd decl. endings** = amatus, -a, -um
    a. "Having been X-ed"
3. Future Active Participle: 4th principal part (**amat-**) + **ur** + **1st/2nd decl. endings** = amaturus, -a, -um
    a. "About to X"
4. Future Passive Participle: present stem (**ama-**) + **nd** + **1st/2nd decl. endings** = amandus, -a, -um
    a. "To be X-ed"

Passive Periphrastic

Passive verb (gerundive) + form of sum

- **"Must be X-ed"**
- **"Is (about) to be "X-ed"**
- **Has to be (must/should be) done"**
- **"Had to be done"**
- **"Will have to be done"**

Types of Ablatives

- Ablative of **Seperation**: Nouns used with accompanying prepositions of *ab/ā/abs*, "from"; *ex/ē*, "out of"; or *dē*, "down from".
- Ablative **Absolute**: The circumstances surrounding an action.
- Ablative of **Origin** or **Source**: A type of ablative of separation, but it is used (without a preposition like *a, ab, e, ex, etc.*) with verbs (with past participles) indicating origin, descent, or source.
- Ablative of **Instrument** or **Means**: The means by which an action was carried out.
- Ablative of **Agent**: The person or object that does a deed.
- Ablative of **Time** *"When"* or *"Within which"*: The time when or within which an action occurred.
- Ablative of **Comparison**: The second object being compared, Y is bigger *than X*, is put in the ablative.

Ablative Absolute

How to Spot an Ablative Absolute:

1. Notice a participle
2. See an ablative case ending: -o, -a, -is (past or future)
   -e, -ibus (present)
3. Find a noun with an equivalent ablative ending or its own declension (almost always **earlier** in the sentence)

Infinitives

	Active	**Passive**
Present	**-āre, -ēre, -ere, -īre**	**-ārī, -ērī, -ī, -īrī**
Perfect	Perfect stem + **isse**	Perfect passive participle + **esse**
Future	Future active participle + **esse**	4th principle part + **-um** + **īrī**

Perfect Stem:

-ī
-istī
-it
-imus
-istis
-ērunt, -ēre

Subjunctives

1st Conj: **(ā) → ē**

	Active	Passive
1st Sing	laudem	lauder
2nd Sing	laudēs	laudēris
3rd Sing	laudet	laudētur
1st Pl	laudēmus	laudēmur
2nd Pl	laudētis	laudēminī
3rd Pl	laudent	laudentur

2nd Conj: **(ē) → eā**

	Active	Passive
1st Sing	moneam	monear
2nd Sing	moneās	moneāris
3rd Sing	moneat	moneātur
1st Pl	moneāmus	moneāmur
2nd Pl	moneātis	moneāminī
3rd Pl	moneant	moneantur

3rd Conj: **(e) → ā**

	Active	Passive
1st Sing	agam	agar
2nd Sing	agās	agāris
3rd Sing	agat	agātur
1st Pl	agāmus	agāmur
2nd Pl	agātis	agāminī
3rd Pl	agant	agantur

3rd i-stem Conj: **(ī) → iā**

	Active	Passive
1st Sing	capiam	capiar
2nd Sing	capiās	capiāris
3rd Sing	capiat	capiātur
1st Pl	capiāmus	capiāmur
2nd Pl	capiātis	capiāminī
3rd Pl	capiant	capiantur

4th Conj: **(ī) → iā** (also 3rd i-stem)

	Active	Passive
1st Sing	audiam	audiar
2nd Sing	audiās	audiāris
3rd Sing	audiat	audiātur
1st Pl	audiāmus	audiāmur
2nd Pl	audiātis	audiāminī
3rd Pl	audiant	audiantur